



*The Court House,  
St. John's.*

British North America Acts, 1867-1946. The exception was that there should be no legislative council, although one might subsequently be established by the legislature of the province. Since responsible government was in force before Feb. 16, 1934, the provisions of the Act for the restoration of the constitution existing before that date had the effect of restoring responsible government within the field of responsibility remaining with the province.

(2) Provision was also made for the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor, as in the case of other provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor, individually or in Council, became vested with the powers of the Governor, individually or in Council, existing prior to Feb. 16, 1934, except in so far as these powers were transferred to the Governor-General by the Terms of Union. In addition, executive powers vested in the Commission of Government were to continue to be exercised, so far as they were capable of exercise, by the Lieutenant-Governor and his Ministers.

(3) Provision was also made for holding a provincial election and for calling together an elected legislature of the province not later than four months after union. Since the terms also provided for the continuation of Newfoundland laws until altered or repealed by the appropriate authority, the electoral laws of Newfoundland in force before union thus applied for the first provincial election. The Terms of Union, however, made two important changes: the suffrage was to be extended to women at the full age of 21 (previously 25) years; and Labrador, which had not hitherto been separately represented except on the one occasion of the election of members for the National Convention, would be entitled to one member in the provincial legislature.